

APEH EXAM REVIEW MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS PART 3

(Note: Answers to today's questions may be found at the bottom of tomorrow's list)

1. The Fuggers of Augsburg were
 - (A) leaders of the Hanseatic League
 - (B) bankers
 - (C) merchants
 - (D) urban nobility
 - (E) clergymen

2. The great port of North European commerce in the 16th century was
 - (A) Rotterdam
 - (B) St. Petersburg
 - (C) London
 - (D) Antwerp
 - (E) Stockholm

3. The enclosure movement is best described by which statement?
 - (A) The fencing off of lands without regard for the holdings of the peasants. (B) It was an agricultural revolution.
 - (C) It began a development of scientific farming.
 - (D) It involved the redistribution of lands into parcels among the aristocracy. (E) It included the enclosure of urban parliamentary voting districts.

4. The London Company was a
 - (A) partnership
 - (B) holding company
 - (C) chartered company
 - (D) trading company
 - (E) manufacturing company

5. Magellan's great voyage proved all the following EXCEPT
 - (A) that the earth was smaller than previously thought
 - (B) that the islands of Malaya could be reached from the East
 - (C) that a navigational passage around the tip of South America existed
 - (D) that the earth was truly round
 - (E) that sailors could mutiny

6. The voyages of discovery of the 15th and 16th centuries were supported by monarchs for what reason?
 - (A) royal sailing academies now allowed sailors to venture into the open sea
 - (B) religious fervor encouraged exploration
 - (C) to break the monopolies of Venice and Genoa
 - (D) to encourage nationalism
 - (E) to gain papal support

7. The astrolabe was a
 - (A) 30x magnification telescope
 - (B) new and powerful development of binoculars
 - (C) navigational handbook
 - (D) device to measure the position of the stars
 - (E) planetarium

8. The most prevalent reason for 15th and 16th century voyages of exploration was
 - (A) the hope of personal enrichment
 - (B) to discover barbarian peoples
 - (C) to weaken Arab control of the Mediterranean
 - (D) to proselytize the Christian faith
 - (E) the need for adventure

9. The Cameralists were
(A) merchants desiring a monopoly on trade
(B) dealers in gold bullion
(C) Germans who supported mercantilism
(D) French industrialists
(E) laissez-faire economists

10. Which of the following classes was LEAST affected by 16th century inflation?
(A) the bourgeoisie
(B) the urban poor
(C) the rural aristocracy
(D) the urban nobility
(E) agricultural workers

11. "The ordinary means therefore to increase our wealth and treasure is by Foreign Trade, wherein we must ever observe this rule: to sell more to strangers yearly than we consume of theirs in value."

The above quotation, from *England's Treasure by Foreign Trade* by Thomas Mun, provided the philosophy for the English system of

- (A) Bullionism
(B) Regulated companies
(C) Statism
(D) Mercantilism
(E) Capitalism

12. The new society of the Commercial Revolution is best characterized by
(A) the elimination of the domestic system
(B) the increase of the urban population
(C) the pursuit of materialism and self-interest
(D) fewer agricultural workers
(E) a strong nobility

13. The first and second English Navigation Acts were designed to
(A) restrict foreign trade
(B) increase the value of English currency
(C) enhance English tariffs and shipping
(D) provide lower customs duties on imports
(E) support triangular trade

14. Bullionism as an economic theory was based upon
(A) the quantity of precious metals within a nation
(B) the ratio of value between gold and silver
(C) the royal tax placed upon precious metals
(D) the amount of gold backing paper currency
(E) free trade

15. The Commercial Revolution included all the following characteristics EXCEPT
(A) the growth of private and national banking
(B) changes in the methods of production
(C) laws establishing price controls
(D) development of capitalism
(E) expansion of trade routes

ANSWERS TO PART 2

1-B, 2-E, 3-C, 4-D, 5-B, 6-C, 7-C, 8-B, 9-C, 10-A, 11-D, 12-D, 13-B, 14-B, 15-A.